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ART. 5. NEW TYRANT FLYCATCHERS
FROM SOUTH AMERICA

BY W. E. CLYDE TODD

The Tyrannidae, or Tyrant Flycatchers, comprising one of the largest families of the neotropical avifauna, are represented in the collection of Carnegie Museum by 10,100 specimens. A recently completed study of the family shows that we have an even 100 genera, 308 species, and 250 additional subspecies, or 558 forms in all. Some years ago an attempt was made to revise certain of the genera — *Pipromorpha*, *Myiobius*, and the South American *Myiarchus* — but the results were not entirely satisfactory, even to the writer, and later receipt of additional material has served to modify some of the conclusions then reached. Sporadic studies of our South American material in this group have resulted in the description of thirty-five supposedly new forms, but of these at least nine must be relegated to synonymy — not a creditable record. Most of the remaining novelties contained in our collection have already been described by Messrs. Zimmer, Phelps, deSchauensee, and others, but there are at least fourteen more subspecies which appear to be new. These are named and described in the present paper, with some additional critical comment on certain other species. For the loan of specimens useful in this connection I am indebted to Messrs. James L. Peters of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, John T. Zimmer of the American Museum of Natural History, Rodolphe M. deSchauensee of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and Herbert Friedmann of the U. S. National Museum. All measurements are in millimeters, and that for the bill, where given, is of the exposed culmen. The names of colors are mostly taken from Ridgway's "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature" (1912).

***Pitangus sulphuratus argentinus*, subsp. nov.**

Eight specimens: Puerto Suarez, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and Buena Vista, Bolivia; La Plata, Argentina.

Additional specimens examined: Bolivia: Buena Vista (2), Comarapa (1), La Merced, Tarija (1), Chatarona, Dept. Beni (1), Bermejo, Rio Bermejo, Dept. Tarija (1), Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé (1), and Samaipata (1). Argentina: Conchitas (1), Mendoza (2), Quilmes (1), Lavalle (2), and Formosa (1). Paraguay: Sapucay (1) and Puerto Pinasco (1). Uruguay: San Vicente (2) and Lazcano (1).



Type, No. 284,392, Collection U. S. National Museum, adult male; Lavalle, Province Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 13, 1920; Alexander Wetmore.

Subspecific characters. — Similar to *Pitangus sulphuratus bolivianus* (Lafresnaye) of the Bolivian highlands, but upperparts averaging slightly paler, and underparts slightly brighter yellow; coronal spot deeper (light cadmium) yellow; and rufescent margins of the wing-coverts, remiges, and rectrices much reduced. Wing (type), 127; tail, 101; bill, 31; tarsus, 29.

Range. — Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina, south to Buenos Aires; migrating northward in winter to the lowlands and foothills of Bolivia.

Remarks. — The breeding race of *Pitangus sulphuratus* in the lowlands of Bolivia is *P. s. maximiliani*, which is characterized by its decidedly smaller size as compared with *P. s. bolivianus* and the present form. Our larger birds from lower altitudes in Bolivia, however, are not properly referable to *bolivianus*, of which we have a seasonally comparable series from the highlands. The great reduction and pallor of the rufescent external edgings of the remiges and rectrices is apparent in all our adult birds, and in one young bird (June 14) without the coronal spot. Two other young birds are dated January 26. The adults were taken in June, July, and September. This would suggest that they must be winter migrants from farther south. Hudson (1888, *Argentine Ornithology*, 1: 147) claims that the species is resident in Argentina, but it is evident that it must be partially migratory, and that some individuals must go north to invade the range of *maximiliani*.

Additional specimens from Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, kindly lent by other institutions, serve to confirm the validity of this race as compared with *bolivianus*. A specimen from Mendoza, Argentina (U.S.N.M. no. 237,178), is dated June 29, which circumstance suggests that the race is partially sedentary and partially migratory. This example, and one from Quilmes, Argentina (U.S.N.M. no. 258,099), April 21, are in fine fresh plumage, in which condition the rufous outer edgings of the wings and tail approximate in width those of *bolivianus*, from which the other characters, however, serve to separate it. The deeper yellow of the crown-spot is the best character.

Two specimens of this race, together with two of *P. s. bolivianus* from the highlands, were sent to Mr. James L. Peters. He reports as

follows: "The comparison with Lafresnaye's type of *Saurophagus bolivianus* is not too satisfactory, but I believe the answer is right. The type is in somewhat worn plumage; the yellow of the underparts is faded to nearly white; presumably the coronal patch may have lost some of its intensity; and the upperparts are slightly foxed. Otherwise the type does agree with the two birds from Cochabamba that you have labeled *bolivianus*, in the greater extent of rufous in the tail, and in its slightly larger size; the coronal patch is also exactly the same shade of yellow (provided there has been no foxing).

"The type measures as follows: wing (chord), 130.6 mm.; tail, 98; culmen from anterior edge of nostril, 25.5. The specimen is not sexed."

From Hellmayr's remarks (1927, Field Mus. Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 5:154, note) it is obvious that he confused this race with *bolivianus*. The exact distribution of the two races remains to be worked out.

***Myiarchus ferox orenocensis*, subsp. nov.**

Eleven specimens: Maripa, La Lajita, Rio Mato, San Felix, El Callao, and Altagracia, Venezuela.

Type, No. 32,083, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; La Lajita, Rio Caura, Venezuela, October 26, 1909; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

Subspecific characters.—Similar in general to *Myiarchus ferox australis* Hellmayr of southern Brazil, eastern Bolivia, and northern Argentina, but pileum slightly more dusky; posterior underparts averaging duller yellow; and light tips and edgings of wing-coverts duller-colored, less buffy. Wing (type), 89; tail, 85; bill, 19.5; tarsus, 22.5.

Range.—Middle and lower Orinoco region of Venezuela, south and east to the Guiana frontier.

Remarks.—When I reviewed the South American Myiarchi some years ago (1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35: 202) I "lumped" all the Venezuelan specimens I had under *venezuelensis* of Lawrence. This was of course quite inexcusable, since I had his type-specimen before me, but I attributed its characters to immaturity. My conception of *venezuelensis* was thus erroneous, as Hellmayr later (1927, Field Mus. Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 5: 177, note) duly pointed out, but at that time I remarked the close similarity the Orinoco birds bore to the southern race of the species, which I called *swainsoni* (again in error). Hellmayr did not venture to name the Orinoco birds, however, and Dr. Zimmer

(1938, Am. Mus. Nov., no. 994: 14) also side-stepped the question at that time. Although I stated that the two races involved "are so close that no one would think of formally separating them if their ranges were continuous each with the other," a re-examination of the available material convinces me that such separation is possible and justifiable. In a later paper (1946, Am. Mus. Nov., no. 1312: 11), however, Messrs. Zimmer and Phelps describe a race *brunnescens* from the upper Orinoco, and take occasion to refer their birds from the middle Orinoco to the same race, although conceding that they were intermediate (presumably in the direction of true *ferox*).

In the same paper these authors record *australis* from Venezuela as a winter migrant from beyond the Equator. It might be supposed that our specimens above listed were such migrants, but since the dates of collection run from October 14 to March 2 it is obvious that they must represent the local breeding race, and not birds that had traveled north to spend the southern winter (May-September). I strongly suspect that the Venezuelan specimens referred by Messrs. Zimmer and Phelps to *australis* (because of their dates) are really referable to the present slightly differentiated race.

Dr. Zimmer places British Guiana birds with *ferox*, but our two specimens from El Callao, on the Guiana frontier, clearly belong to the present race. Obviously, also, the middle Orinoco birds are not *brunnescens*, to judge from the description of that race and from the single specimen before me from the Apure which corresponds to that description. As already said, the new race is barely separable by its characters from *australis*. It is only proper to add that my comparisons in the present instance were made with Bolivian specimens of the latter form.

MYIARCHUS ATRICEPS AND *M. TUBERCULIFER*

Consider the curious case of *Myiarchus atriceps* and *M. tuberculifer*—rated by Hellmayr, Zimmer, and other authors as conspecifics. To my mind the evidence points to a different conclusion, and I predict that when the habits and general economy of these two forms become better known this prediction will be duly verified. *M. tuberculifer* was described by Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny from Guarayos in eastern Bolivia, and it enjoys an extensive range in the lowlands of that country and beyond. *M. atriceps*, on the other hand, is known only

from the Peruvian and Bolivian highlands, south to Tucuman, Argentina. Granted that these two respective forms look amazingly alike, and that the difference between them is mainly one of size, with no overlap, they might possibly be considered geographical races of one specific type, as these authors contend. Virtually the only constant color-difference between them is in the pileum, which is deep black in *atriceps*, but brownish black in *tuberculifer*. Also, in *tuberculifer* the secondaries tend to be margined with rufescent color — absent in adult *atriceps*. But it so happens that in the Bolivian highlands, side by side with *atriceps*, there lives an undoubted race of *tuberculifer* with a distinctly black cap. Four specimens of this form are in the collection of the Carnegie Museum, and I have examined eleven additional specimens in other museums. Moreover, I am unable to separate these black-capped birds satisfactorily from *M. tuberculifer nigriceps* of Ecuador and Colombia, although Dr. Zimmer, who has also examined them, does not agree, but believes them to be intergrades between *tuberculifer* and *atriceps*, and thus to indicate the conspecificity of these two forms. He writes that "it may be one of those cases where an intermediate population bears a striking resemblance to a form living in a very distinct region, but even if it should be necessary to recognize *nigriceps* as reappearing in Bolivia, that would not necessitate recognition of it as a full species." So far as available material indicates, however, Bolivian specimens of *nigriceps* appear to belong to a homogeneous population, with no intermediate tendencies whatever in the direction of *atriceps*. Their affinities are clearly with *tuberculifer* instead. The uniformly larger size of *atriceps*, and in particular its longer tail (not mentioned by Zimmer), set it off from its smaller relative, and suffice to distinguish it therefrom. In short, re-examination of this question with the aid of additional material has merely served to confirm my earlier impressions. There is no rule in taxonomy, so far as I know, that would compel us to associate as conspecies two related forms which differ from each other mainly in relative size. I cannot believe that they should be so ranked in this case.

***Tolmomyias assimilis subtropicalis*, subsp. nov.**

Three specimens: San José and Incachaca, Bolivia.

Type, No. 85,854, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult female; Incachaca, Bolivia, October 9, 1912; José Steinbach.

Subspecific characters.— Similar to *Tolmomyias assimilis assimilis* (von Pelzeln) of western Brazil, eastern Bolivia, etc., but upperparts lighter and purer green (between yellowish oil green and calla green); pileum paler gray, with greenish bases to the feathers; underparts duller yellow; and white orbital ring and loreal spot better developed. Wing (type), 69; tail, 59.

Range.— Highlands of Bolivia.

Remarks.— The above examples are very different—much duller colored—from lowland birds from Bolivia, referred (I think rightly) to *calamae*. They have not been compared with *obscuriceps* of Zimmer, the description of which they do not fit. The pale-colored pileum—green, washed externally with dull plumbeous, and thus almost matching *examinatus*; the decidedly greenish back; and the dull-colored underparts serve to distinguish this from related forms.

***Rhynchocyclus olivaceus sordidus*, subsp. nov.**

Twenty-six specimens: Benevides, Santarem, Colonia do Mojuy, Villa Braga, and Miritituba, Brazil.

Type, No. 72,847, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Santarem, Brazil, May 15, 1919; Samuel M. Klages.

Subspecific characters.— Similar to *Rhynchocyclus olivaceus olivaceus* (Temminck) of southeastern Brazil, but general coloration duller; underparts paler yellow, and breast and throat duller olivaceous; wing-markings duller buffy; and size smaller. Similar also to *R. o. guianensis* McConnell of eastern Venezuela and the Guianas, but general coloration lighter, and wing-markings paler buff. Wing (type), 70; tail, 60; bill, 15.5; tarsus, 16.

Range.— Lower "Amazonia," Brazil (Rio Tocantins and Rio Tapajóz).

Remarks.— Single specimens of this form could not invariably be placed, so subtle are the differential characters, but with a good series available it is at once obvious that birds from south of the Amazon differ perceptibly both from true *olivaceus* and from *guianensis*. These differences are not easy to describe, but are readily apparent to the eye. In *guianensis* the upperparts are a close match for the olive green of Ridgway, while in the new form they more nearly approach the warbler green of the same authority. The outer edgings of the wing-coverts are paler buff, and those of the remiges and rectrices are purer

green. Also, the sides of the head and neck are appreciably paler, while the underparts are duller-colored, with less yellow and more green in evidence. Dr. Zimmer (1939, Am. Mus. Nov., no. 1045: 22) mentions the lighter and brighter green of the Rio Tapajóz birds, but judges that their characters are not well enough established to justify their formal separation. Our series consists of twenty-six specimens, while for comparison we have twenty-eight specimens of *guianensis*, and four of true *olivaceus* (American Museum). The latter are easily separable from the lower Amazon birds by their brighter yellow underparts and somewhat larger size.

Our Benevides specimens, which at first (following Zimmer) I thought were referable to *olivaceus* proper, fall in better with the Rio Tapajóz birds when compared with *olivaceus* from southeastern Brazil. The supposed differences are mainly seasonal in nature.

***Rhynchocyclus olivaceus tamborensis*, subsp. nov.**

Seven specimens: El Tambor, Colombia.

Type, No. 59,271, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult female; El Tambor, Santander, Colombia, January 11, 1917; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Rhynchocyclus olivaceus flavus* (Chapman) of northwestern Venezuela and the Santa Marta region of Colombia, but underparts obviously brighter yellow (Martius yellow), this color invading the throat and breast, leaving the darker flammulations on these parts less distinct. Similar also to *R. o. bardus* (Bangs and Barbour) of eastern Panama, etc., but upperparts brighter and purer green (dull yellowish and less buffy), with the flammulations less distinct.

Range.—Known at present only from the type-locality, in the valley of the Rio Lebrija.

Remarks.—Mr. deSchauensee (1950, *Caldasia*, 5: 842) refers his single specimen from El Tambor to *bardus*, but actual comparison of our series with eight authentic specimens of that race, kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Peters, discloses obvious racial differences. The El Tambor specimens agree well among themselves, although only one male is included in our series. The brighter yellow color of the underparts, combined with the purer green of the upperparts, serve to set it off from its nearest allies.

***Todirostrum latirostre austroriparium*, subsp. nov.**

Nine specimens: Santarem, Brazil.

Type, No. 71,592, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Santarem, Brazil, March 28, 1919; Samuel M. Klages.

Subspecific characters. — Similar in general to *Todirostrum latirostre senectum* Griscom and Greenway of the north bank of the lower Amazon, but upperparts darker-colored (Roman green rather than serpentine green), and outer margins of tertiaries inclining to buffy rather than yellowish.

Range. — Presumably the south bank of the lower Amazon, but definitely known only from the type-locality.

Remarks. — In describing the supposed race *difficile* (1937, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 25: 254) I erred in completely overlooking Messrs. Griscom and Greenway's *senectum*, and merely re-described *latirostre*, as Dr. Zimmer pointed out (1940, Am. Mus. Nov., no. 1066: 7-9). I undertook to show that *caniceps* ranges unchanged from the upper Amazon to Obidos and the Rio Tapajóz. A recent critical examination of our series convinces me that I erred again in this conclusion, and that our Obidos skins are, as a matter of fact, slightly but sufficiently distinct from *caniceps* to be worthy of a name. Dr. Zimmer opines that *senectum* is not a very strongly marked form; this may be partly because he has confused two forms under it. In view of this circumstance it may seem presumptuous to subject it to division, but my impression is that the Rio Tapajóz race is as much entitled to recognition as *senectum* itself, the range of which will now have to be restricted to the north bank of the lower Amazon.

***Euscarthmornis granadensis andinus*, subsp. nov.**

Nine specimens: Las Ventanas and La Pica, Santander, Colombia.

Type, No. 59,422, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; La Pica, Santander, Colombia, February 10, 1917; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

Subspecific characters. — Similar to *Euscarthmornis granadensis granadensis* (Hartlaub) of western Colombia, but loreal region buffy instead of white, and gray of the breast less solid. Similar also to *E. g. lehmanni* deSchauensee of the Santa Marta region, but breast grayer, with the pectoral spot reduced in size, and with no suggestion of greenish yellow tinge.

Range.—Subtropical Zone, Eastern (and Central?) Andes of Colombia.

Remarks.—*Todirostrum granadense* of Hartlaub (1843, Rev. Zool., 6: 289) was described from a "Bogotá" skin, but the description calls for a bird with the "space between the bill and the eye white" (translation). Now, the only specimens I have seen answering the description in this particular come from the Subtropical Zone of the Western Andes (Sancudo, Caldas). Hence I consider that typical *granadensis* should be restricted to this region, and that the bird of the Eastern Andes should be given a name, since it is clearly distinct from the other as well as from that of the Santa Marta Mountains. The case is precisely parallel to that of the hummingbird *Chalybura buffoni* which I discussed a few years ago (1942, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 29: 331). In this latter case my proposed shift has not been accepted by other authorities, mainly I suspect on the ground that in Hartlaub's time birds were not supposed to be coming in from western Colombia. But it seems clear that so-called "Bogotá" skins may have come from any part of the country, and in such case is not the presumption in favor of the author's description rather than the uncertain type-locality he assigns? Hartlaub's type, if extant, should be examined in this connection.

***Lophotriccus pileatus santaelucia*, subsp. nov.**

Eight specimens: El Limón and Santa Lucia, Venezuela.

Type, No. 105,303, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Santa Lucia, Miranda, Venezuela; September 14, 1929; Ernest G. and Margaret L. Holt.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Lophotriccus pileatus squamaecrista* (Lafresnaye) of the Eastern Andes of Colombia, but upperparts darker, duller green (olive green instead of warbler green) and crest-feathers tipped with Sudan brown (instead of ochraceous-tawny).

Range.—Coast Range of Venezuela.

Remarks.—Discrimination of this race rests upon the proper determination of the *Todirostrum squamaecrista* of Lafresnaye (1846, Rev. Zool., 9: 363), described from "Bogotá." The type-specimen, still extant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, is almost certainly an immature bird, so Mr. J. L. Peters advises me. Compared with three Colombian specimens sent him for the purpose, it has the "forehead

brown without shaft-stripes or cinnamomeous edgings [surely a sign of immaturity]; ear-coverts brown rather than greenish brown; underparts practically without trace of yellow [this color well marked in our Colombian skins], but a very faint yellowish wash on the belly and under tail-coverts; malar region and sides of throat brownish gray; center of throat and breast pale with indistinct darker shaft-stripes; wing 48.5; tail 37.9 mm. There is no essential difference in the color of the back or the edgings of the crest-feathers." Mr. Peters further suggests that the type-specimen may have faded in the hundred years since it was taken. Everything considered, it would seem best to restrict Lafresnaye's name to the form with light greenish upperparts and yellowish-tinged underparts which inhabits the Eastern Andes of Colombia. The West Andean form is different again. The coast-range bird from Venezuela is slightly but constantly different from the East Andean form, as above pointed out. Dr. Zimmer had one specimen, on which he remarked (1940, Am. Mus. Nov., no. 1066: 19).

***Lophotriccus pileatus hesperius*, subsp. nov.**

Ten specimens: Heights of Caldas, Bitaco Valley, and La Cumbre (Valle), Colombia.

Type, No. 67,050, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Heights of Caldas, Valle, Colombia, June 7, 1918; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

Subspecific characters. — Similar to *Lophotriccus pileatus luteiventris* Taczanowski of Chiriqui and Costa Rica, but underparts with little or no greenish suffusion. It differs in like manner from *L. pileatus squamaecrista* as heretofore defined and restricted, and also in having the streaking on the underparts not so heavy. Wing (type), 50, tail, 40.

Range. — Subtropical Zone, Western Andes of Colombia.

Remarks. — Chapman (1917, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36: 442) declares that the nominate race of *Lophotriccus squamaecristatus* (sic) is common to all three ranges of the Colombian Andes, and in this decision he is followed by the latest authority (deSchauensee, 1950). Our material does not support this view. Specimens from the Western Andes agree with Costa Rican birds (*luteiventris*) in being heavily streaked below, but are markedly less yellowish. Compared with birds from the Eastern Andes, they are not only less yellowish, but also more heavily streaked. There is of course some variation in both series as to these characters, but the average difference is well main-

tained. I note that in female examples the markings of the crest are much less distinct.

***Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus purus*, subsp. nov.**

Nine specimens: La Cumbre de Valencia, Loma Redonda, and El Limón, Venezuela.

Type, No. 104,624, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male (?); El Limón, Distrito Federal, Venezuela, February 15, 1929; Ernest G. and Margaret L. Holt.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus ophthalmicus* Taczanowski of Peru and Colombia, but underparts more purely and uniformly yellow; pileum purer and lighter gray; and upperparts duller and darker green.

Range.—Subtropical Zone, Coast Range of Venezuela.

Remarks.—Venezuelan birds of this species have heretofore been referred to true *ophthalmicus*, described from Junin, Peru, but actual comparison with Peruvian specimens shows that they may be distinguished in series by the slight but obvious color-characters above specified. Colombian specimens are clearly referable to the Peruvian race, thus leaving the Venezuelan form to be described. An additional character may be that the chin in Venezuelan birds appears to be more uniform with the throat—less mottled with gray and white.

***Inezia subflava saturator*, subsp. nov.**

Five specimens: Sabana de Mendoza, Venezuela.

Type, No. 88,483, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Sabana de Mendoza, Venezuela, April 29, 1922; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Inezia subflava intermedia* Cory, but upperparts darker- and duller-colored; wing-bars whiter; and underparts duller yellow, with more dark-colored suffusion on the breast. Similar also to *I. subflava obscura* Zimmer of the upper Orinoco region, but not so dark-colored above, with less brownish wash; underparts purer yellow, with less olivaceous shading on the breast and sides, and an obvious buffy wash on the breast; and outer rectrices with outer webs wholly pale.

Range.—Known at present only from the type-locality, but probably the race inhabiting the Maracaibo Basin (except at its northern end).

Remarks.—These five specimens appear to be the only ones at present known from the Maracaibo Basin of Venezuela, where it might

be expected, judging by analogy, that a different race might occur. In its relatively darker coloration the new race resembles *obscura*, but in its tail-pattern it is like *intermedia*. Our specimens were secured between April 29 and May 3.

***Elaenia pallatangae exsul*, subsp. nov.**

Three specimens: Incachaca, Bolivia.

Type, No. 120,376, Collection Carnegie Museum; Incachaca, Province of Cochabamba, Bolivia, June 24, 1927; Francisco B. Steinbach.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Elaenia pallatangae intensa* Zimmer of Peru, but upperparts more olivaceous, less brownish; yellow color of underparts purer and brighter, overspreading the breast and throat; and wing-bands wider and tinged with yellowish. Wing (type), 77; tail, 69.

Range.—Presumably the Subtropical Zone of the Bolivian Andes, but at present known only from the type-locality.

Remarks.—The above have been compared with four specimens of *intensa*, kindly placed at my disposal by Dr. Zimmer. The yellow of the underparts in this form, as I see it, is not as deep as "Barium Yellow × Straw Yellow," as the describer puts it, but nearer naphthalene yellow, while the throat and breast have little yellow wash as compared with our Bolivian birds. The specimen selected as the type of the new race, however, has the underparts nearer to barium yellow than the other two.

This species is a new record for Bolivia.

***Myiopagis viridicata restricta*, subsp. nov.**

Six specimens: El Limón and Santa Lucia, Venezuela.

Type, No. 105,182, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Santa Lucia, Miranda, Venezuela, September 4, 1929; Ernest G. and Margaret L. Holt.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Myiopagis viridicata pallens* Bangs of the Santa Marta region and Magdalena Valley of Colombia, but general coloration darker, and external margins of inner remiges duller green, without yellowish tinge. Wing (type) 71; tail, 63.

Range.—Northern coast of Venezuela.

Remarks.—Four adult and two immature specimens from northern Venezuela agree together and differ from a series (eleven specimens)

from the Santa Marta region of Colombia in their generally darker and duller coloration. The upperparts are close to Ridgway's olive, whereas in *pallens* they are yellowish olive; the gray of the pileum is decidedly darker; and the wing-edgings are serpentine green rather than citron green.

I certainly cannot follow Dr. Zimmer in proposing to unite *pallens* and *accola*—a course which our material contra-indicates. The arrangement recently proposed by Mr. deSchauensee (1950, *Caldasia*, 5: 859-860) I consider more nearly correct.

SUBLEGATUS GLABER AND S. MODESTUS

Dr. Zimmer's remarks on my *Sublegatus glaber obscurior* (1941, *Am. Mus. Nov.*, no. 1109: 3) were based on the supposition that Carnegie Mus. no. 63,728 from Mana, French Guiana, sent in exchange to the American Museum, correctly represented that form. Unfortunately this is not the case. Our type-specimen of *obscurior* (no. 56,689, from Cayenne) belongs to the stubby-billed *modestus* group, while the two specimens from Mana (nos. 63,064 and 63,728) are long-billed by comparison, and belong to the *glaber* group. If they are as different from birds from south of the Amazon (*sordidus*) as Dr. Zimmer claims, they would be entitled to a name, but I confess I cannot find any salient color-characters wherewith to separate them from *obscurior*. The differently shaped bill is the only character in evidence. Pending further study of the value and significance of this character in the case of *Sublegatus glaber* and *S. modestus*, I refrain from bestowing a name on the Mana specimens.

Myiopagis caniceps subsp.?

One specimen (no. 65,780): Pied Saut, French Guiana, January 17, 1918; Samuel M. Klages.

This female is much duller below than females from Tonantins, on the upper Amazon, and probably represents a new and different race, as suggested by Hellmayr (1927, *Field Mus. Zool. Ser.*, 13, pt. 5: 441, note). Its formal description, however, would better be delayed until more specimens are available.

Suiriri suiriri subsp.?

Three specimens: Rio Quiser, Bolivia, June 7, 1918; José Steinbach. These are markedly paler above, with scarcely a trace of olive wash

on the back, than other Bolivian specimens comparable for season. Coming as they do from Chiquitos in eastern Bolivia, they may represent the true *suiriri* of Vieillot, based on the bird of Paraguay. But since the species appears to be migratory, the chances that they may represent a resident race in this region are small. In any case, they certainly differ from the general run of Bolivian specimens.

***Mionectes olivaceus improvisus*, subsp. nov.**

Fifteen specimens: Quibdó, El Tambo, Andagoya, Potedó, Malagita, and Cordoba, Colombia.

Type, No. 66,860, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Cordoba (Valle), Colombia, May 29, 1918; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

Subspecific characters—Similar to *Mionectes olivaceus hederaceus* Bangs of the Subtropical Zone, Western Andes of Colombia, but general coloration duller and dingier; upperparts darker olive green; pileum with a deeper shade of plumbeous; and underparts with more olive and less yellow, producing a distinctly duller effect.

Range.—Colombian-Pacific Fauna of Colombia, south at least to Buenaventura.

Remarks.—Previous records of *Mionectes olivaceus* from western Colombia have been referred to *hederaceus* without question, but a comparison in series of uniformly made-up specimens suffices to show that two races have been confused under this name. *M. o. hederaceus* was described from the Subtropical Zone of the Western Andes, and birds from lower altitudes agree among themselves, and differ from the others, in obviously duller coloration throughout. Although I have not examined the specimens on which the records are based, I have no doubt but that all the published records for *hederaceus* from the lowlands of western Colombia and probably those from eastern Panama also will prove to belong to the new race. *M. o. improvisus* is much duller-colored than true *olivaceus*. Our specimens come from the valleys of the Atrato and San Juan rivers.